

TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 27, 1868.

---

RECEIVED  
LIBRARY

BOSTON:

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN & SON, 42 CONGRESS STREET,

1868.

FE.

# MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

---

THE Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY was holden at its office in Boston, on Wednesday, May 27, 1868. In the necessary absence of the President, the Hon. EMORY WASHBURN, Vice-president, took the Chair. The Treasurer's Account, with the Auditor's Certificate, was presented and accepted. The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was presented, accepted, and ordered to be printed. The officers for the past year were unanimously elected to the same offices for the year ensuing.

---

## TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

### *Emigration.*

OUR Annual Report of last year opened with the following paragraph:—

“The year now closing has been distinguished by a remarkable movement among the Freedmen of the Southern States towards Liberia. This movement originated among themselves, growing out of their own convictions concerning their own interests and duties. The Society did nothing to start it, or to promote it, except to receive their applications for aid in emigrating, and comply with them as far as it could. It has increased in strength and extent, notwithstanding the efforts of some of their former masters, and of other interested parties, to retain them in this country as laborers. Those efforts, enforced with the promise of higher wages, better treatment, and other privileges, have prevailed with many to give up, or defer, their purpose of emigrating; but others steadfastly prefer the land of their fathers to the land in which they have been bondmen.”

As the result of this movement, we mentioned the purchase of the ship *Golconda*, her preparation for the conveyance of passengers, and her first voyage, in November, 1866, with six hundred emigrants.

That movement has continued to grow stronger and more extensive to the present time, and shows no sign of abatement. In 1867, as stated in the last Annual Report of the Parent Society:

"The *Golconda* sailed from Charleston, S. C., May 30, with 321 emigrants. Of these, 116 were from Marion District, 19 from Aiken, 49 from Newberry, and 72 from Charleston, S. C., 45 from Macon, and 8 from Columbus, Geo.; 4 from Albemarle county, and 1 from Richmond, Va.; 1 from Baltimore, Md.; and 6 from Philadelphia, Pa.

"Their chosen places of settlement were Monrovia, 10; Carysburg, 53; Sinou, 76; Bexley, 122; and Cape Palmas, 60.

"The trades or occupations were represented by 32 farmers, 5 bricklayers, 5 laborers, 4 carpenters, 4 engineers, 3 painters, 3 waiters, 2 shoemakers, 2 coopers, 2 cooks, 2 plasterers, 1 clerk, 1 stone-cutter, 1 upholsterer, 1 cabinet-maker, 1 blacksmith, 1 barber, 1 butcher, and 1 druggist.

"Thirty-one could read, and 18 could read and write.

"Religiously, there were 42 communicants of the Baptist church, 27 of the Methodist, and 5 of the Presbyterian; making 74 professing Christians.

"Three were native Africans returning to their own country, one of them having been taken into Savannah, Georgia, a few years ago, in the celebrated slaver '*Wanderer*.'

"The *Golconda* anchored off Monrovia, July 8, and after landing her company at the several ports for which they were destined, cleared from Monrovia, August 30, and reached Baltimore, October 2.

"Requiring some repairs, which were comparatively slight and inexpensive, she was provisioned for her third or regular fall voyage, and sailed from Baltimore, Nov. 2, and from off Charleston—where 312 emigrants and their baggage were transferred to her by a steamer from that city—November 18. Nineteen of these were from Marion District, S. C.; 2 from Macon, and 235 from Columbus, Geo.; and 49 from Dover, and 7 from Philadelphia, Tenn.

"Two hundred and sixty-three chose Bexley, and 49 selected Cape Mount as their place of settlement.

"Seventy-seven were church members—of whom 45 were Methodists, 27 Baptists, and 5 Presbyterians.

"Twenty-one could read and write, and 41 could only read.

"Seventy-five had trades or professions, of whom 59 were farmers, 4 ministers, 3 carpenters, 2 blacksmiths, 2 bricklayers, 2 shoemakers, 2 laborers, 1 gardener, 1 cook, 1 miller, 1 brickmaker, and one bridge-builder.

"Both companies were composed of those who were above the average of our colored population in means and intelligence. A goodly number had served in the Federal army, and several had declined offers of advanced pay and promises of land if they would but remain and 'labor for the white man.' It is safe to say that no previous year has given to Liberia more men of excellent promise."

It appears, therefore, that the emigrants in 1867 were 633; twelve more than in 1866, and the demand for assistance continued

to increase. At the time of the Annual Meeting of the Society in January, 1868, its Annual Report said :—

“Applications for passage to Liberia in May next have reached us from, or in behalf of, companies of colored people at Williamsburg and Christiansburg, Virginia ; Nashville and Philadelphia, Tennessee ; Halifax, North Carolina ; Edgefield District, South Carolina ; Augusta, Marion, Macon, Sparta, and Columbus, Georgia ; Mobile, Eufaula, and Montgomery, Alabama ; Columbus, Mississippi ; and Apalachicola, Florida ; comprising, it is estimated, over two thousand persons. These are all local, spontaneous movements, criginating ‘among themselves, and growing out of their own convictions concerning their own interests and duties.’

“The applicants are represented as belonging to the best class of the colored population—intelligent, industrious, moral, religious—knowing how to estimate freedom aright, and what constitutes true independence. They want to go, and need our aid to get there, believing that they can better their condition ; while others want to help in the grand work of civilizing and evangelizing the natives, and in building up an honorable nationality for the race.”

The number of applicants was increased, in a few weeks, to three thousand. Some of them wrote as follows :—

“AIKEN, S. C., Dec. 17, 1867.

“I write to inform you that I have received about one hundred and seventy-five names wishing passage to Liberia, without fail, on the first voyage of the ship. These are from Edgefield District. They are sorry that they could not go on the last trip. They are very anxious to learn if they can have passage.”

“EUFULA, ALA., Dec. 25, 1867.

“We, the undersigned colored people, take this method to inform you, that we would like to embark in May, 1868, for Liberia, if we can be accommodated. We request that you furnish us with free transportation from this place to Liberia. We are all poor, and have not any money.

“A. E. W., and two hundred others, with their families.”

“APALACHICOLA, FLA., Dec. 25, 1867.

“I am well acquainted with a great many of the emigrants who went over in November from Columbus, Georgia. Some of the finest colored people of Georgia are among them. I am requested to ask if the ship could not be sent to this port, provided a load was made up here, and when she could come if engagements were made at once. I have but little doubt but that a large company could be made up here.”

“COLUMBUS, GA., Jan. 7, 1868.

“You will see that I have received and now forward to you four hundred and twenty names, and, as near as I can come at it, I think that there will be about three hundred more who desire to go to Liberia in May, 1868. I wish that you would write me how many more names I may be privileged to enrol from our city.”

"COLUMBUS, MISS., Jan. 7, 1868.

"We had a meeting here on the 6th instant, and all present said they would go to Liberia. We have called a meeting on the 19th instant, of the colored people of Lowndes County, so we can take the names of those who want to go. Please to answer this letter so as it can be submitted at that time, as we want to know when and where we are to take ship, and how we are to get to the ship. It is said this is a white-man government; if so, we are willing to leave it to him, and seek a government of our own."

"HALIFAX, N. C., Jan. 9, 1868.

"I have seen all the people, and they have pledged themselves that nothing shall stop them from going but sickness or death. They are making every effort to get ready in season to go to the land of the free and the home of the black man. I have in my party, as will be seen by my list of one hundred and fifty-one names which I send you, railroad men and engineers, and men that worked in car shops."

It was impossible for the Society to promise compliance with all these requests. Its ship could not receive on board more than one third of them. Its funds, carefully husbanded while war prevented emigration, were nearly exhausted, so that it could neither buy nor charter another ship. It was necessary to inform the applicants that but a small part of them could be received at present.

Learning these facts, the applicants turned to Congress for aid. The petition of one hundred and fifty of them, sent from Columbus, Ga., reads thus:—

*"To the Senate of the United States:*

"We, the undersigned, colored citizens of Georgia and Alabama, have the honor to present to your honorable body the following petition:

"Having been set free from slavery by the blessing of Almighty God and an Act of Congress, we are desirous on account of the animosity evinced towards us as a people, and the injustice and oppression to which we are obliged to submit, and which wrongs are likely to continue so long as we remain here, to return to Africa, that we may better our own condition, help to mitigate the wrongs of the suffering millions of that great continent, and enjoy political, social and civil equality in the genial clime of our fathers. We have applied to the Colonization Society, but it has not the means to assist us.

"We are poor. Many of us are without employment or the means of obtaining any. Many of us have been cheated out of a part, and some of us out of the whole of our last year's wages, and are quite unable to meet the expenses of going to another country.

"We therefore petition your honorable body that an appropriation of one hundred dollars (\$100) be made for each person who shall embark under the auspices of the American Colonization Society for Liberia.

"And we will ever pray."

In February, a petition from one thousand five hundred in North Carolina, including, perhaps, a few from adjacent States, was pre-

sented in Congress. Of this we have no copy. A few days afterwards, the following was presented:—

“COLUMBUS, MISS., Jan. 27, 1868.

“*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

“The undersigned, citizens of the State of Mississippi, humbly entreat your favorable consideration of our petition. We want to go to Liberia. We want to go because we see no prospect of success here. The white people have too much the advantage of us. They have all the land, all the money, and all the education.

“These things might soon be remedied if there was plenty of work for us to do, and the people were disposed to favor us, but there are so many of us that we cannot all get work to do, unless we will work for almost nothing. Many have to beg the privilege to work for their victuals and clothes to-day. Besides this, many of the people are disposed to reduce us as low as possible, and get our work for as nearly nothing as possible.

“For proof of these statements, we need only refer you to the well-known facts of the last three years. Great numbers of the planters have refused the laborers their pay altogether. More than this: the people generally have labored to prevent the education of our children. Few planters will allow us a teacher of our choice on their plantations, and those who teach us in the cities are scorned and hated.

“These things being so, how can we hope to secure homes of our own, or even to provide for our children? Much less can we hope to give them that education which is necessary to fit them for usefulness in life. How can we hope that our children will be any better off than we are, if they grow up as they are growing up now?

“If we could get to Liberia, we probably could do better for ourselves and vastly better for our children; but we have no money, and cannot go without help. We suppose, from all we can learn, it will require about one hundred dollars apiece to send us there.

“Therefore, we humbly pray and beseech your honorable bodies to look favorably upon our petition, and either send us to the home of our fathers yourselves, or enable the American Colonization Society to do so; and for your prosperity and happiness we will ever pray.

“Over three thousand of us are waiting to hear what action will be taken in this matter.”

Later in the session, as appears from the published abstracts of proceedings in Congress, Senator Johnson, of Maryland, presented a memorial from “several thousands” of colored people, making a similar request. Their residence was not mentioned, and we have no copy of the memorial.

These numbers show conclusively the rapid growth and diffusion among the colored people of the South, of the belief that their best interests will be promoted by emigration to Liberia. This belief is the result of their own inquiries and reflections. There have been in Liberia, emigrants from every Southern State east of the Mississippi, ever since the year 1833. From these, by frequent letters and occasional visits, their relations and friends have

learned what Liberia is, and what are her possibilities and prospects; and it is well known that in matters bearing upon the interests of their race, whatever is known to any of them, is rapidly diffused. It was so in the time of slavery, and is so now. Of their condition and prospects in this country, they judge from their own experience and sagacity. And we see the result to which many thousands have come already, and many more thousands are coming. That white men want them here, they have been told abundantly, and they know perfectly well what white men want them for; but they do not choose to sacrifice what they believe to be the best good of themselves and their posterity, and of their race in Africa, for the profit or convenience of white men. They feel also, that in view of their past and present relations to us, they have some claim for assistance in placing themselves where their condition will be better than here. Hence their appeals to individual beneficence through the Society, and to Congress.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors in Washington, in January, this state of affairs was the subject of anxious and careful deliberation. The result was, a decision that the *Golconda* should make another voyage in May, even if it should be necessary to meet the expense in part by the sale of certain property at its present market price, which was far below its real value. The result has been more favorable than the Directors could then safely calculate upon. A sum of eleven thousand dollars has been extricated from certain legal obstructions to its present use; Western lands, bequeathed some years since to the Society, have been sold for eight thousand dollars; an appeal to the benevolent, ordered by the Directors, with a statement of facts, and asking aid to meet the exigency, widely circulated by mail, though less immediately effective than was hoped, brought in several thousand dollars in donations; and thus the Society was enabled to meet the expense of another voyage, without the sacrifice of property by forced sales. As many of the applicants as the ship could carry, six hundred and fifty, were notified to appear at Savannah, ready to embark, early in May. Owing to causes of which we are not yet informed,\* an

---

\* We have since learned that those accepted in Halifax, N. C., (see page 6,) failed, because a letter, containing an order for their transportation to Baltimore to embark, was "taken from the Post Office and kept by another man" than him to whom it was addressed, and telegrams sent them were not delivered.

unusual number of them failed, and there was no time to notify others to take their places. The result is thus stated in the Savannah News of May 15:—

“DEPARTURE OF THE GOLCONDA.—This superior ship, owned by the American Colonization Society, went to sea yesterday afternoon, with four hundred and fifty-one emigrants for Liberia. Of these 12 were from this city, 5 from Augusta, 25 from Sparta, 37 from Marion, Twiggs County, and 204 from Columbus, Georgia; 12 from Mobile, and 39 from Eufaula, Alabama; 42 from Columbus, Miss.; 65 from Ridge, S. C.; and 9 from Nashville, Tenn. They have chosen as their places of settlement in the African Republic—Monrovia, 68; Cape Palmas, 90; and Bassa, 292.

“Most of the men are farmers and mechanics, and are well supplied with agricultural implements and tools. Turning lathes and the requisite machinery for grist and saw mills, for which ample water power abounds in Liberia, were taken by some of the well-to-do of them. Sewing machines were not forgotten by the women. Our stores were patronized by the people for many of these articles; others were brought by them. Free transportation in the ship was given them by the Society, such articles tending to promote the success of the emigrants and the Republic to which they go.

“A fair proportion of the company can read, and some can read and write. The communicants of churches are remarkably numerous. There are five licensed ministers of the Baptist and Methodist denominations.

“The reception and embarkation of the people was conducted by Mr. William Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, to whom we are indebted for much of the above information.

“Emigration to Liberia is greatly on the increase among the people of color. Had the Society the means, thousands instead of hundreds would be glad to remove to the prosperous home of their race on their own ancestral continent.”

Whether another voyage can be made in November, will depend on the active and prompt liberality of those who are able to furnish the means.

### *Liberia.*

That Liberia is a country where black men may be prosperous, happy and useful, we need not prove. As we have seen, those most interested in the question are settling it for themselves. They know it, not by the statements of white men, who might be suspected of misjudging, or of being interested witnesses; but by the experience of thousands of their own number, communicated directly to themselves. It may be well, however, to state a few facts of current history.

At the biennial election for the Presidency in May, 1867, His Excellency, Daniel B. Warner, positively refused to be a candidate for re-election. He had some years since retired, as he thought, finally, from public life; but in 1863, the condition of the coun-



try, and especially of its finances, was such that he could not refuse the almost unanimous demand of the people for his services. Having substantially accomplished the objects for which he consented to serve, he again claimed the privilege of being a private citizen. In his last annual message, December 16, 1867, he states that the revenue for the year ending September 30 was more than one-third greater than that for 1863, with decided prospects of increase, and that more and larger vessels were owned by Liberian merchants than ever before. Other indications for the future corresponded with this statement.

No one having a majority of votes as his successor, Hon. James S. Payne, of Mesurado County, was elected by the Legislature, and delivered his Inaugural Address, January 6, 1868. Hon. Joseph T. Gibson, of Maryland County, had been elected Vice-president by the people. The President has appointed Hon. John N. Lewis, Secretary of State, Daniel J. Beams, Secretary of the Treasury, and William M. Davis, well known to some members of this Society while studying law at Worcester, Attorney-general. Hon. C. L. Parsons, of Sinou County, has been appointed Chief Justice. We judge from the President's inaugural address, and from his known character and that of his Cabinet, that no important change in the policy of the Republic is contemplated.

Of the accounts which recent emigrants give of their own condition, we may judge from the number of their friends who wish to follow them. The homesick among them, and the dolorousness of their complaints, seem to be less in proportion to the whole number than has been usual in former years.

### *Liberia College.*

The following article, from the African Repository for this month, is understood to be from the pen of the American Minister Resident at Monrovia.

#### *Commencement of Liberia College.*

"This event, long and anxiously looked for by all the friends of a liberal education in Liberia, came off on the 10th ultimo, and proved an era in the history of this country, of momentous influence on its future interests and prosperity. The writer had been most kindly invited to attend the examination of the Junior and lesser classes, but was ill at the time, and could not do so. On the occasion of the examination of the graduating class, which took place on the 6th ult., in the large library room of the College,

it was his privilege to accept the invitation again extended to him by the President of the College, and to be present.

"The occasion was one of deep interest. The examination was thorough and faithful, and would have compared well with one of similar character in any country. The three young gentlemen comprising the graduating class acquitted themselves well, and seemed perfectly at ease when passing through an ordeal so exciting to most of their age under similar circumstances.

"On Commencement day, the commodious Methodist Episcopal Church, having been obtained for the purpose, was filled to its utmost capacity with the intelligent part of the community, including both branches of the National Legislature, they having adjourned for the purpose of attending. The President of Liberia and his Cabinet were also present, and added, in no small degree, to the interest of the occasion.

"President Roberts was most happy and lucid in his opening address. The history of Liberia College, the appropriate allusion to its noble founders and most generous benefactors in the United States, the advantages to the people of Liberia of a liberal education of their sons, was most timely, and produced a great effect on the large and deeply-attentive audience.

"The addresses of Professors Blyden and Johnson were admirable. The former, by a most ingenious reference to statistics, showed that a large number of the Army of the United States in the late war, from the rank and file up through the various grades of military standing to the generals in command, were men of liberal education. Such an education made men the most efficient and thorough in whatever pursuits in life they might, in the Providence of God, be called to follow. Professor Johnson, in his usual terse, perspicuous, and logical style, gave evidence in his address how well fitted he was to fill the place he occupied in the Faculty of Liberia College. Could the spirit of the veteran pioneer, ELIJAH JOHNSON, have been permitted to review the scenes of that hour, he must have felt proud of such a son.

"But the *theses* of the young graduates charmed us all. Mr. A. T. Ferguson, in his Salutatory, full of thought, pathos, energy, and life, did honor to the memory of his noble grandsire, the Rev. A. D. Williams. Mr. J. E. Evans, in his oration on the Classics, lost nothing by comparison, and demonstrated that the seed sown by those devoted men, Wilson and Williams, of the Alexander High School, have been well cultivated in Liberia College, and its fruit now made manifest. Mr. James E. Moore, grandson of David Moore, Esq., of cherished memory, and son of one of our merchant princes, G. Moore, Esq., was most excellent in his Valedictory. There were few dry eyes in that vast assembly when the word 'farewell' came from his lips with peculiar, thrilling effect.

"In conclusion, let me say that Liberia need not send her sons to any foreign country for education. The College established here by American philanthropy, and endowed as it is, has in its President and Faculty all the ability to send out into active life *alumni* who would not disgrace any seat of learning in the world.

"We only wish that, instead of *three*, there had been *thirty* to graduate, as the first fruits of the first 'Commencement of Liberia College.'

"MONROVIA, January 1, 1868.

"S."

The Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia have received, during the year, donations amounting to more than \$4,000, partly for investment and partly applicable to current expenses. Funds for both purposes are greatly needed. Prof.

Freeman, on his return in April, was enabled, by the liberality of the New York Colonization Society, and of individuals, to take out with him mathematical, chemical, and philosophical apparatus, to the amount of about four hundred dollars.

Of the prospect that the College will exert a salutary influence in the interior, the following indication appears in the same publication:—

*A Mohammedan Priest at Liberia College.*

“On the 29th of January, a distinguished native Mohammedan priest, a resident of Futa, about eighteen days’ walk from Monrovia, having come into Vonsua, a Mohammedan village, a few hours’ journey from Monrovia, to spend the feast of Ramadhan, was induced to visit Monrovia. He arrived in town with about a dozen of his pupils, all respectably dressed in fine flowing robes of native manufacture, and all of intelligent looks. Among the first places visited by the priest, after paying his respects to President Payne, was Liberia College. He was kindly received and shown over the building. He appeared delighted with all he saw, especially the library, which seemed to him a wonderful collection of books. The President of the College gave him from the shelves of the library an Arabic Bible; and, through an interpreter, earnestly and solemnly requested him to read it. He promised that he would. Several other Arabic books, printed at the American press at Beirut, were presented to him. He was asked whether his people would allow the Liberians to establish Christian schools among them, and whether they would send their children? He replied, by all means. He seemed remarkably tolerant, and anxious for information. He spent three days in town, enjoying the hospitality of Professors Johnson and Blyden. This was his first visit to a Liberian settlement, and the kind treatment he received from all the leading citizens, especially the merchants, who made him large presents, has produced a favorable impression upon himself and his followers, which will, doubtless, induce other distinguished men from the distant interior to visit Liberian settlements, and open an intercourse that will be fraught with advantages to both parties.”

Vonsua is a trading post, established within a very few years by Mohammedan traders of the interior, to accommodate the commerce which they wish to carry on with Monrovia. It is about five miles north from the St. Paul’s River, and directly back from the King Bromley Reservation, which is some eight or ten miles from Monrovia. Futa, eighteen days from Monrovia, must be Futa Jallon. It is a country, according to Arrowsmith’s map, of some forty thousand square miles. Its two principal towns, Timbo and Cambaya, are among the headwaters of the Tankisso, a principal branch of the Niger, and of another stream, supposed to flow northward into the Senegal, but perhaps into the Tankisso. Timbo is about three hundred miles directly north from Monrovia, and a little more than two hundred north-east from Sierra Leone. Cam-

baya is a short distance further east. So far inland, it appears, Liberian commerce has extended and established its influence, opening the way for Liberian literature, science, and religion. One Bible and some other books from the mission press at Beirut have passed the water-shed of the Kong Mountains into the great valley of the Niger, where there are multitudes who can read them; and others will doubtless follow. The work has been begun, and will be carried on, through the concerted action of the colleges at Beirut and Monrovia.

*Massachusetts Colonization Society.*

Towards this great and good work of Colonization, this State Society has contributed as it could, both in labor and in funds. Its receipts, during the year ending April 30, 1868, were \$7,136.70; its disbursements \$8,579.90; balance due the Treasurer, \$1,443.20, being \$627.49 greater than last year.

Of the whole amount, \$1,106 has been received for Liberia College, and paid over to the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, or forwarded to the College; \$1,754.45 has been received from the Parent Society, to be expended in its business, and \$1,770.45 has been so expended; and \$2,217 has been paid to that Society in cash.

A large part of the labor performed at our office during the year has been expended in preparing, carrying through the press, and distributing through the United States, the Semi-centennial Memorial Volume of the Parent Society. This was done by order and request of the Directors of that Society, at their Annual Meeting in January, 1867. It is a volume of 192 octavo pages, and, as its title implies, was intended as a memorial of what the Society had done during the first half century of its existence. The addresses at the Semi-centennial Meeting had been arranged with reference to this purpose, and, with the documents and tables appended, show, as could be done in such compass, the rise, progress, and achievements of the Society. The execution of the work is understood to have been satisfactory. Its publication was opportune. Many were disposed to think that, since the termination of slavery, there was no further use for our labors, or even for our existence. Something was needed to call attention to the great and permanent

value of our work already done, and to the greatly increased opportunities for usefulness now open before us.

Our history for the coming year, it would be presumptuous to predict. It would seem that such calls, from so many thousands of the Freedmen, must be effectual; must arrest the attention, awaken the sympathy, and secure the active assistance of those who desire their elevation; and that, therefore, contributions must flow into our treasury adequate to their relief. But the calls in behalf of those who will remain in this country are also loud and pressing, and have so occupied the ear of philanthropy, that these equally urgent calls have not yet been able to obtain the hearing that they deserve. But perhaps they may obtain it now. It is but a few weeks since they have attained their present volume and intensity. It is a new thing for Freedmen, by thousands, to address Congress, and through Congress the nation, urging their need, their desire, and their claim for such assistance. Congress may be deaf, from pecuniary necessity, or other reasons; but in the nation there must be many who will hear, consider, and respond. Their right to choose a country for themselves must be respected. Their claim to a pittance, out of all the untold millions they have earned for us, to enable them to reach the country of their choice, must be acknowledged. Those who desire the Christian civilization of Africa, must see and appreciate the openings and facilities which the growth of Liberia will present, for the accomplishment of that work, which has for centuries baffled all other forms of effort. The working of such considerations in the minds of men, disposing them to favor our cause, is already manifest, and we confidently trust, will go on and bear the fruits for which the great occasion calls.

## DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society, for the year ending April 30, 1868.

Andover, Sam'l H. Taylor, \$5 00  
 Rev. John L. Taylor, 5 00  
 Dr. Stephen Tracy, 10 00  
 Friend, 10 00  
 N. W. Hazen, 5 00  
 William G. Means, 5 00  
 Jacob Chickering, 5 00  
 James A. Roberts, 2 00—47 00

Boston, George H. Kuhn, 20 00  
 J. J. May, 10 00  
 Isaac H. Cary, 10 00  
 C. Homer, 5 00  
 Quincy Tufts, 5 00  
 A. Heard, 5 00  
 William Ropes, 100 00  
 P. C. Brooks, 100 00  
 Albert Fearing, 50 00  
 Sewall, Day & Co., 50 00  
 Misses Newinan, 50 00  
 Edward Wigglesworth, 50 00  
 Edward Blanchard, 50 00  
 A. A. Lawrence, 25 00  
 Dr. Wm. R. Lawrence, 25 00  
 Thomas S. Williams, 25 00  
 J. C. Braman, 25 00  
 Thomas Wigglesworth, 25 00  
 S. D. Warren, 25 00  
 James Amory, 25 00  
 William Parsons, 25 00  
 Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D., 10 00  
 James Savage, 10 00  
 F. Jones, 10 00  
 J. Read, 10 00  
 J. G. Kidder, 10 00  
 Benj. F. Thomas, 10 00  
 William Munroe, 10 00  
 F. Dane, 10 00  
 Cash, 10 00  
 Peter Butler, 10 00  
 E. S. Tobey, 10 00  
 Rev. G. W. Blagden, D. D., 5 00  
 R. G. Minot, 5 00  
 James Vila, 5 00  
 R. B. Storer, 5 00  
 Benj. Thaxter, 5 00  
 John P. Ober, 5 00  
 Stephen Tilton & Co., 10 00  
 Abner Kingman, 20 00  
 T. R. Marvin, 10 00  
 Friend, 1 00  
 Friend, 5 00  
 Edward Wheelwright, 40 00—956 00

Cambridge, Chas. Vaughn, 10 00  
 Miss N. W. Abbott, 1 00—11 00

Charlestown, A. Carlton, 5 00  
 T. T. Sawyer, 10 00  
 James Hunnewell, 17 00  
 Dr. Henry Lyon, 10 00  
 S. Prentiss Hill & Co., 10 00  
 William Carlton, 5 00  
 Rev. O. C. Everett, 5 00  
 Elias Craft, Jr., 3 00—58 00

Chelsea, Mrs. Cynthia Powers, 5 00  
 A. Ames, 5 00—10 00

Dedham, Rev. E. Burgess, D. D.,  
 for Liberia College, 100 00

Hingham, Morris Fearing, 1 00

Lowell, Dr. L. Keese, 30 00  
 William A. Burke, 20 00  
 C. F. Battles, 5 00  
 E. Tufts, 5 00  
 H. Burrows, 5 00  
 F. F. Battles, 5 00  
 J. Lawton, 3 00  
 J. S. Holt, 2 00  
 H. Wright, 2 00  
 Dr. H. Dickey, 2 00  
 S. G. Mack, 5 00  
 John K. Chase, 1 00  
 Samuel Burbank, 2 00  
 J. Pearson, 1 00  
 G. W. Stickney, 3 00  
 J. F. Kimball, 1 00  
 William E. Livingston, 20 00  
 Dr. N. Allen, 1 00  
 Dr. M. W. Kidder, 1 00  
 Samuel C. Kidder, 6 00  
 Cash, 5 00  
 Mrs. D. G. Godden, 5 00—130 00

Longwood, Rev. J. S. C. Greene, 50 00

Medford, Dudley Hall, 10 00

Newburyport, Micajah Lunt, 20 00  
 Mrs. Z. P. Ranister, 20 00  
 William Stone, 5 00  
 David Wood, 1 00—46 00

New Boston, N. H., Contribution  
 from the Pres. Ch. and Soc., 16 50

North Andover, Misses Phillips, 5 00  
 Mrs. Dalton, 2 00

T. Johnson,	5 00	
George L. Davis,	10 00	
Friends for Africa,	10 00	
Mrs. N. Stevens,	5 00	
Moses Stevens,	5 00	
Mrs. S. J. Smith,	5 00	—47 00

<i>Springfield, G. Merriam, for</i>		
Liberia College,	6 00	
J. B. Brewer,	3 00	
David Smith,	2 00	
Henry Brewer,	5 00	
E. Hayes,	2 00	
O. W. Wilcox,	2 00	
J. B. Stebbins,	10 00	
Homer Foot,	5 00	
W. Sanderson,	2 00	—37 00

<i>Upton, Mrs. Asa Wood,</i>	5 00	
Dea. Horace Forbush,	3 00	
Whitman Holdbrook,	50	—8 50

*Wayland, Miss Sarah Tuttle, for*  
Liberia College, 1,000 00

<i>Worcester, Isaac Davis,</i>	20 00	
Calvin Taft,	10 00	
W. T. Merrifield,	5 00	
David Whitcomb,	10 00	
Benj. Butman,	10 00	
Asa Walker,	5 00	
Daniel Ward,	3 00	
Frederick A. Clapp,	3 00	
E. Bemis,	1 00	
Fenno & Son,	3 00	
M. B. Green,	3 00	
S. Salisbury,	10 00	
Rodney A. M. Johnson,	1 00	
Daniel Tainter,	1 00	—84 00

*Washington, D. C., Received by*  
the Treasurer of the American  
Colonization Society to the  
credit of this Society, 2,196 50

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1868.

---

### President.

WILLIAM ROPES, Esq.

### Vice Presidents.

REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	DR. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE,
HON. R. A. CHAPMAN,	REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.
REV. EBEN'R BURGESS, D. D.	HON. EMORY WASHBURN,
REV. CHARLES BROOKS,	HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

### Secretary, General Agent, and Treasurer.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D.

### Auditor.

HENRY EDWARDS.

### Managers.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN, D. D.	THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,
ALBERT FEARING,	REV. CHARLES BROOKS,
T. R. MARVIN,	DR. HENRY LYON,
REV. JOHN O. MEANS,	J. C. BRAMAN,
	WILLIAM PARSONS.

### Agent.

REV. M. G. PRATT.

---

## CORPORATE MEMBERS.

Rev. G. W. Blagden, D. D.	Henry Lyon.
J. C. Braman.	T. R. Marvin.
Rev. Charles Brooks.	Rev. John O. Means.
Rev. S. G. Buckingham, D. D.	William Parsons.
Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.	Rev. M. G. Pratt.
C. C. Burr.	Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D.
R. A. Chapman.	Joseph S. Ropes.
*B. C. Clark.	William Ropes.
Rev. Wheelock Craig.	Timothy T. Sawyer.
James C. Dunn.	J. V. C. Smith.
Henry Edwards.	Caleb Stetson.
Albert Fearing.	*Abraham R. Thompson.
Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.	E. S. Tobey.
*James Hayward.	Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D.
Abner Kingman.	G. Washington Warren.
William R. Lawrence.	Thomas S. Williams.



## LIFE MEMBERS,

*By the payment of \$30 or more, by themselves, or by others on their behalf.*

N. B.—This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

Agawam, \*Rev. Addison Parker  
 Amherst, \*Rev. James L. Merrick  
     Rev. Charles L. Woodworth  
     Rev. Charles D. Lothrop  
 Andover, Edward Buck  
     Rev. M. G. Pratt  
     Mrs. M. H. Pratt  
 Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss  
 Auburndale, Rev. Sewall Harding  
 Beverly, \*Rev. Joseph Abbott  
     Edward Burley  
     Mrs. Harriet Burley  
     Peter Homan  
     Mrs. Sarah Hooper  
     Rev. A. B. Rich  
     R. P. Waters  
 Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.  
     \*Cyrus Alger  
     James S. Amory  
     Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D.  
     \*E. T. Andrews  
     William T. Andrews  
     \*William Appleton  
     \*Mrs. N. Babcock  
     E. B. Bigelow  
     H. D. P. Bigelow  
     \*Martin Brimmer  
     \*Peter C. Brooks  
     Peter C. Brooks  
     \*James Brown  
     Seth Bryant  
     P. Butler, Jr.  
     \*Thomas G. Cary  
     H. S. Chase  
     \*Theodore Chase  
     \*B. C. Clark  
     H. R. Coburn  
     \*Henry Codman  
     J. W. Converse  
     Edward Crane  
     B. R. Curtis  
     Thomas B. Curtis  
     Levi A. Dowley  
     James C. Dunn  
     J. W. Edmands  
     Henry Edwards  
     \*Abner Ellis  
     Lysander A. Ellis  
     \*Edward Everett  
     Timothy Farrar  
     Albert Fearing  
     John Field  
     Mrs. M. Field Fowler  
     Jonathan French  
     Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.

Boston, W. T. Glidden  
     James M. Gordon  
     \*Moses Grant  
     \*Simon Greenleaf  
     Alpheus Hardy  
     Peter Harvey  
     Franklin Haven  
     William Hayden  
     \*James Hayward  
     A. Hemenway  
     Henry Hill  
     F. H. Hooper  
     R. C. Hooper  
     George O. Hovey  
     George Howe  
     Denning Jarves  
     Samuel Johnson  
     Nahum Jones  
     Dr. N. C. Keep  
     \*Eliphalet Kimball  
     Charles W. Kimball  
     Abner Kingman  
     William H. Knight  
     George H. Kuhn  
     \*Abbott Lawrence  
     Amos A. Lawrence  
     Israel Lombard  
     \*Miss Abby M. Loring  
     George H. Loring  
     T. R. Marvin  
     Rev. Henry A. Miles, D. D.  
     \*B. B. Mussey  
     \*Henry Newman  
     J. L. Nourse  
     John P. Ober  
     John A. Palmer  
     Charles H. Parker  
     Warren Partridge  
     \*Henry Plympton  
     B. T. Reed  
     Sampson Reed  
     William Ropes  
     \*Daniel Safford  
     James Savage  
     \*Robert G. Shaw  
     Quincy A. Shaw  
     Gardner Howland Shaw  
     John Simmons  
     Rev. C. T. Thayer  
     Enoch Train  
     John S. Tyler  
     George B. Upton  
     Henry Upham  
     George W. Wales  
     Samuel H. Walley

- Boston, George W. Warren  
 \*Dr. John C. Warren  
 Edward Wheelwright  
 Joseph Whitney  
 \*Thomas Wigglesworth  
 John M. S. Williams  
 Thomas S. Williams  
 Boxford, Rev. William S. Coggin  
 Mrs. Mary Coggin  
 Bradford, George Cogswell  
 George Johnson  
 \*Leonard Johnson  
 Albert Kimball  
 \*Samuel Lovejoy  
 \*Mrs. Lucilia Munroe  
 George E. Silsby  
 Brimfield, John Wylds  
 Brooklyn, N. Y., J. B. Waterbury, D. D.  
 Brunswick, Me., Charles C. Everett  
 Cambridge, \*William Cranch Bond  
 Mrs. Hannah Greenleaf  
 Rev. T. Hill, D. D.  
 \*Mrs. Anne Foster Hill  
 Charles Vaughn  
 \*Joseph E. Worcester  
 Carlisle, Rev. Josiah Ballard  
 Mrs. Eliza Smith  
 Charlestown, James Adams  
 William Carleton  
 Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D.  
 Rev. O. C. Everett  
 \*H. P. Fairbanks  
 Henry Foster  
 Addison Gage  
 Rev. Alexander M. Hopper  
 Peter Hubbell  
 James Hunnewell  
 L. A. Huntington  
 \*Dr. J. S. Hurd  
 Dr. Henry Lyon  
 Rev. James B. Miles  
 Calvin C. Sampson  
 Timothy T. Sawyer  
 \*Dr. A. R. Thompson  
 Amos Tufts  
 Samuel Tufts  
 \*William Tufts  
 G. Washington Warren  
 \*Dr. Daniel White  
 Chelsea, Rev. J. A. Copp, D. D.  
 John H. Osgood  
 \*Elisha Sherman  
 Clinton, D. Cameron  
 J. D. Otterson  
 James Patterson  
 Rev. W. W. Winchester  
 Concord, E. C. Damon  
 \*Samuel Hoar  
 Conway, Austin Rice  
 Dansville, N. Y., E. H. Pratt  
 Danvers Centre, Rev. M. P. Braman, D. D.  
 Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.  
 Mrs. Abigail P. Burgess  
 Dorchester, Mrs. M. Brown  
 Mrs. Anasa Stetson  
 East Douglas, \*Warren Hunt  
 Easthampton, Edward Smith  
 East Medway, Dean Walker  
 Enfield, Rev. Robert McEwen  
 Mrs. Clarissa Smith  
 Fairhaven, \*Samuel Borden  
 Fitchburg, Mrs. M. T. Farwell  
 Foxboro', Daniels Carpenter  
 Erastus Grover  
 Robert W. Kerr  
 Geneva, N. Y., A. D. Pratt  
 Georgetown, \*Rev. Isaac Braman  
 \*Rev. John M. Prince  
 Gorham, Me., Rev. William Warren  
 Granby, \*Samuel Ayres  
 Greenfield, Rev. William Flint  
 Groton, Rev. C. Nightingale  
 Hadley, Rev. Rowland Ayres  
 Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard  
 \*Edward A. Pearson  
 Henry B. Pearson  
 \*Mrs. Louisa Whitcomb  
 \*Reuben Whitcomb  
 \*Reuben Whitcomb, Jr.  
 \*Rev. William Whitwell  
 Haverhill, E. J. M. Hale  
 \*Rev. B. F. Hosford  
 Alfred Kittredge  
 James B. Nichols  
 \*Miss Lydia White  
 Holliston, Timothy Walker  
 Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana  
 Rev. Daniel Fitz  
 Nathaniel Lord, Jr.  
 Rev. Robert Southgate  
 Jacksonville, Mississippi, W. M. Farrar  
 Lanesborough, Rev. G. T. Dole  
 Leicester, Rev. A. H. Coolidge  
 Joseph A. Denny  
 Rev. John Nelson, D. D.  
 Lowell, Rev. George Darling  
 Rev. Theodore Edson, D. D.  
 Miss M. E. Godden  
 Miss Sarah V. Hosmer  
 Dr. S. Kidder  
 Lewiston Falls, Rev. A. C. Adams  
 Lunenburg, Rev. Asaph Boutelle  
 Lynn, Rev. A. R. Baker  
 \*Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.  
 Macon, Miss. Rev. James B. McLelland  
 Malden, C. C. P. Moody  
 Thomas Sargent  
 Manchester, \*Rev. O. A. Taylor  
 Rev. Rufus Taylor  
 Marblehead, Rev. B. R. Allen  
 \*Mrs. William Reed  
 Medford, Dudley Hall  
 \*Mrs. Sarah Preston  
 \*Dr. Daniel Swan  
 \*Mrs. Sarah Swan  
 Medway, Julius C. Hurd  
 Mrs. Rebecca A. Hurd  
 Medway Village, John Cole  
 Rev. David Sanford  
 Middletown, Ct., Rev. J. Taylor

- Milford, \*Rev. Preston Pond  
 Millbury, Rev. E. Y. Garette  
     \*Simcon Waters  
 Monson, Rev. T. G. Colton  
     A. W. Porter  
 Nashua, N. H., L. W. Noyes  
     Thomas W. Gillis  
 New Bedford, James Arnold  
     Rev. Wheelock Craig  
     \*Job Eddy  
     David R. Greene  
     Francis Hathaway  
     \*George Howland  
     Thomas Mandell  
     \*Charles W. Morgan  
     \*John Avery Parker  
     \*William R. Rodman  
     William C. Taber  
 New Braintree, \*Rev. John Fisk, D. D.  
 Newark, N. J., Rev. C. M. Nickels, D. D.  
 New York city, Rev. H. N. Beers  
     Rev. S. Bourne  
     Rev. H. M. Field, D. D.  
     Rev. James O. Murray  
     W. W. Stone  
 Newburyport, \*William B. Banister  
 Norridgewock, Me., Rev. B. Tappan, Jr.  
 Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins  
     \*Asahel Lyman  
 Northbridge, Israel Plummer  
 North Andover, Rev. L. Henry Cobb  
     Rev. Charles C. Vinal  
 North Brookfield, Ezra Batcheller  
     Rev. C. Cushing  
     \*G. B. Dewing  
     S. S. Edmonds  
     \*Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D.  
 North Woburn, Rev. M. G. Wheeler  
 Oakham, \*Rev. James Kimball  
 Oxford, Alexander Dewitt  
 Pepperell, Rev. Charles Babbidge  
     \*Rev. Lyman Cutler  
     Rev. Edward P. Smith  
 Philadelphia, Pa., Rev. M. Burdett  
 Pleasant Prairie, Wis., Rev. Tertius D.  
     Southworth  
 Plymouth, Dr. T. Gordon  
     Mrs. Jane B. Gordon  
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Rev. C. D. Rice  
 Providence, R. I., Rev. L. Swain, D. D.  
 Princeton, John P. Rice  
 Quincy, \*Rev. William P. Lunt, D. D.  
 Raynham, \*Rev. Robert Carver  
 Rockford, Ill., \*Rev. R. Emerson, D. D.  
 Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale  
 Roxbury, Mrs. Walter Baker  
     Miss Harriet Hallett  
     Dr. B. F. Wing  
 Royalston, Rev. E. W. Bullard  
 Salem, N. J. Lord  
     George Peabody  
     \*Michael Shepard  
     Mrs. A. H. Trask  
 Saybrook, Ct., Rev. Ethan B. Crane  
 Southampton, Rev. J. E. Swallow  
 South Norwalk, Ct., Rev. D. R. Austin  
 Springfield, \*Daniel Bontecon  
     \*Francis Brewer  
     Mrs. Mira Brewer  
     Rev. S. G. Buckingham, D. D.  
 Stoneham, Rev. Swift Byington  
 Stoughton, Rev. Thomas Wilson  
 Sturbridge, \*Perez Walker  
 Taunton, West, \*Rev. Alvan Cobb  
 Templeton, Mrs. Maria P. Sabin  
 Tewksbury, Rev. Richard Tolman  
 Townsend, \*Joel Adams  
 Trenton, N. J., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.  
 Upton, \*William Fisk  
     Mrs. Ruth C. Fisk  
     William Hale  
     Thomas Hall  
     E. B. Stoddard  
     Hartford Stoddard  
     \*Eli Warren  
     Rev. A. J. Willard  
     Mrs. Asa Wood  
 Uxbridge, W. C. Capron  
     \*Rev. Samuel Clarke  
     Mrs. Sarah J. Boynton  
     Joseph Day  
     Charles A. Messenger  
     J. F. Southwick  
     \*Luke Taft  
     Moses Taft  
 Wakefield, \*Rev. R. W. Cushman, D. D.  
 Ware Village, \*Joseph Cummings  
     \*Alpheus Demond  
     George H. Gilbert  
     William Hyde  
     Rev. A. E. P. Perkins  
     Charles A. Stevens  
 Wellesley, Rev. E. P. Marvin, D. D.  
     Mrs. Julia C. Marvin  
 Westboro', Jabez G. Fisher  
     Rev. C. B. Kittredge  
     Rev. L. H. Sheldon  
 West Cambridge, Rev. Daniel R. Cady  
 West Newton, Rev. I. N. Tarbox  
 Whitinsville, Rev. J. J. Abbott  
     P. Whitin Dudley  
     \*Samuel Fletcher  
     John C. Whitin  
 Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox  
 Wilmington, Rev. Samuel H. Tolman  
 Woburn, Rev. Joseph C. Bodwell  
     Rev. Daniel March  
 Worcester, \*J. G. Kendall  
     \*John W. Lincoln  
     Stephen Salisbury  
     \*Mrs. Stephen Salisbury  
     Rev. William H. Sanford  
     Calvin Taft  
     \*Miss Sarah Waldo  
     David Whitcomb  
     Ellen M. Whitcomb  
     G. Henry Whitcomb  
     Mrs. Margaret C. Whitcomb  
 Wrentham, Miss Julia A. Hawes

## ACT OF INCORPORATION.

---

### COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

### AN ACT

*To Incorporate the Massachusetts Colonization Society.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

**SECTION 1.** William Ropes, B. C. Clark, Albert Fearing, Abraham R. Thompson, G. W. Blagden, James C. Dunn and Ezra S. Gannett, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the **MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY**, the object of which shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent ; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions, set forth in the sixty-eighth Chapter of the General Statutes.

**SECT. 2.** The said Corporation may hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

**SECT. 3.** This Act shall take effect upon its passage.

*[Approved, February 28, 1862.]*

---

### B Y - L A W S .

**ARTICLE 1.** The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditor, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of the President and nine other persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society ; direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support ; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require. The Secretary shall call meetings of the Board by seasonable notice in writing, under such regulations and limitations as they shall prescribe ; or, in case of his absence or neglect, meetings may be called by the President, or any two members of the Board.

**ART. II.** There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M..

or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings. Special meetings of the Corporation may be called by the Board of Managers.

ART. III. New members of this Corporation may be elected at any annual meeting, on nomination of the Board of Managers, by a majority of votes; or without their nomination, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present; but the whole number of members shall never exceed fifty.

ART. IV. Any member of this Corporation may cease to be a member by resignation, made in writing and tendered at an annual meeting.

ART. V. All life members of the Massachusetts Colonization Society hitherto existing, and all persons paying thirty dollars into the Treasury of this Corporation at one time, shall be honorary members for life; and all persons paying two dollars into its Treasury, shall be honorary members for one year from the time of such payment. Honorary members have the right to be present at the meetings of the Corporation, and to offer and discuss motions, and may be appointed and act on Committees, but have no vote.

ART. VI. These By-laws may be amended at any annual meeting, on recommendation of the Board of Managers, by a majority of the votes of the members present; or without the recommendation of the Board, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, notice of the motion to amend having been given at a previous meeting.

---

## FORMS OF BEQUEST.

### *Of Personal Property.*

I give and bequeath to the Massachusetts Colonization Society, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

[If the bequest be of other personal property than money, describe the property so that it may be identified easily and with certainty.]

### *Of Real Estate.*

I give, bequeath and devise to the Massachusetts Colonization Society, [here describe the estate, so that it can be easily and certainly identified,] To Have and To Hold to the said Society and its assigns forever.

### *A Residuary Bequest.*

All the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal or mixed, I give, bequeath and devise to the Massachusetts Colonization Society, To Have and To Hold to the said Society and its assigns forever.

# CONSTITUTION

## OF THE

### AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

---

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact

any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee, *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.